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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.While the traditional courtesy of the Senate
may be retained, Senators, in their con-
duct towards each other, have parted with
personal courtesy.However delightful it may be for a limited
season to watch the Democrats in the
Senate "tear each other's eyes out,"
the spectacle will become wearisome in a
week.A Cleveland organ in New York refers
to the Democratic Lieutenant Governor of
that State as "that infernal pirate and
middleman." And the election is not three
weeks away.Money on call on Tuesday in New York
was quoted from 1½ to 2 per cent., which
shows that at the present time the banks
of New York have more money than they
can loan to safe borrowers.There is now about 20 cents difference
between the price of a bushel of wheat and
a pound of creamery butter. Would not
it be more profitable to devote more attention
to butter production and less acres to
wheat?To an inquirer: The gold reserve of
\$100,000,000 for the redemption of the green-
backs was never broken into under Gen.
Harrison. When General Harrison went
out of office the free gold, so called, was
about \$105,000,000.The fact that the "daily prayer" of the
President for wisdom for the Democratic
Senators seems not to be answered would
lead one to suspect that there is a prayer-
gauge, and that Mr. Cleveland is wasting
his supplications upon subjects who are
beyond it.When a bill is regarded as an acquisition
in a china shop Mr. Bynum will be
useful in adjusting the duties in an Ameri-
can tariff bill. If any home interest is
to be cared for a more unit person could
not be selected for such work. But it is
the season of misfits.The Whisky Trust of Illinois has sent
circular notices to wholesale liquor and
drug dealers that an advance on alcohol
of from 4 to 5 cents per gallon would take
effect after Monday, Nov. 4. The effect of
the increase will be felt by many manufac-
turers, and the price of medicines in which
alcohol is an ingredient will advance. The
Whisky Trust, although of comparatively
recent origin, is one of the most tyrannical
and extortionate in the country. Like all
other trusts it exists in violation of law,
and if Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-general
did his duty by the public it would be
abolished.The ways and means committee is not
formulating a tariff bill. It is an interest-
ing fact, and not a very pleasant one to
contemplate, that a majority of the Democrats
on the committee come from small towns
and obscure villages in the South which
have no manufacturing industries whatever
and no business interests worth speaking
of. Thus Hon. William S. Wilson, chairman
of the committee, comes from Charleston,
W. Va., a town of 2,387 inhabitants. Repre-
sentative McMillin hails from Carthage,
Tenn., population 478. Carthage has a black-
smith shop. Congressman Turner acquired
his knowledge of manufacturing industries
in the town of Quitman, Ga., which boasts
a swarming population of 1,668. Hon. Clif-
ton R. Breckinridge comes from that center
of manufacturing activity, Pine Bluff, Ark.
The Hon. Alexander B. Montgomery, when
at home, sheds the light of his countenance
on the streets of Elizabethtown, Ky., whose
population is 2,360 and whose single indus-
try is a flourishing mill. These are the men
who are holding secret meetings behind
drawn curtains to frame a tariff bill. No
wonder manufacturing activity is alarmed.Not the least of the obstructions to the
constitutional exercise of its prerogatives
by the majority of the Senate are the
presiding officers of that body. If not in full
sympathy with the minority, the Vice Presi-
dent lacks that statesmanship and that
high appreciation of public duty which
have enabled men in the past to break
through the common precedents of the ordi-
nary presiding officer and make rulings
based upon the constitutional functions of
the Senate and in harmony with the prin-
ciples which upheld popular government
by majorities. The President of the Sen-
ate, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who natu-
rally presides in the absence of the Vice
President, is not only a rabid adherent of
unlimited slavery, but he is a narrow,
strict construction, hide-bound Bourbon of
the extreme State supremacy variety. Like
Senator Morgan, who is in other respects
a broader man than Harris, the President
of the Senate prefers to consider himself
as the ambassador of the State of Ten-
nessee rather than a United States Sen-
ator. The only time that he practically ac-
knowledge a government with higher au-thority than that of the sovereign State
of Tennessee was when, as Governor of
that State, he fled therefrom to cast his
fortunes with the Confederacy. There is
no hope that such a man can break out of
the path which all his life has been de-
voted to the narrowing.

THE BUSINESS RELAPSE.

A well-known South Meridian-street mer-
chant was asked, yesterday, as to the state
of trade. "Bad," was the reply. "The out-
look is not as encouraging as it was three
or four weeks ago. Then we seemed to be
on the road to recovery from the hard
times, but since then the country seems to
have had a relapse." He was right. The
country, which a month ago gave signs of
steady recuperation from the effects of the
financial panic, has had a relapse.When a person who has been sick and be-
gins to grow better has a relapse physi-
cians are always alarmed. Experience
teaches them that relapses are always dan-
gerous. They indicate a return of disease
under conditions most unfavorable to resist-
ing it. The patient is already reduced and
his system more or less shattered by what
he has passed through, and he is in poor
condition to withstand another attack, even
though it should be much lighter than the
first. For this reason a relapse is apt to be
more dangerous than the first attack. For
similar reasons a financial relapse in the
present condition of the country is very
much to be dreaded.What has caused this incipient relapse?
There has been no diminution in the wealth
or resources of the country or in the means
of utilizing them. There is as much land,
as much capital, as much wealth of all kinds,
and as many toilers and wealth-producers in
the country now as there was a year ago
when the country was in the full tide of
prosperity. The panic destroyed this pros-
perity and paralyzed trade. After some
months of complete prostration there came
a period of convalescence, which has been
followed by a relapse. Again we ask, what
has caused this relapse?Unquestionably it is due to the inaction
of Congress. In July last, when Mr. Cleve-
land issued a proclamation calling an extra
session of Congress on the 7th of August,
the country was in a desperate condition.
Banks and business houses were failing in
all directions, the money market was tight-
er than had ever been known before and the
foundations of business were broken up.
Congress was called together for the ex-
press purpose of affording relief. It was
the almost universal opinion among busi-
ness men that the silver policy of the gov-
ernment was largely responsible for the
destruction of confidence, and there was a
practically unanimous demand for the re-
peal of the silver-purchase clause of the
Sherman act. Outside of a few silver mine-
owners and their immediate adherents, the
belief was almost universal that the re-
peal of the silver-purchase clause of the
Sherman act would go very far toward re-
storing confidence and reviving business.The people hoped, and had reason to ex-
pect, that Congress would pass the repeal
without delay. They built great hopes on
such action. The House did pass it with
reasonable promptness, viz., in about two
weeks. It might have done better, but this
was not bad. The people were pleased.
It was what they expected. As every-
body had predicted a revival of confidence
on the passage of the repeal bill, the ac-
tion of the House was soon followed by a
marked change in the business situation.
It was the beginning of the revival of con-
fidence. It was considered so certain that
the Senate would also pass the repeal bill
that its passage was regarded and treated
as an assured fact. The effect of repeal
was discounted, confidence began to revive
and business to improve.If the Senate had passed the bill within
a week after it was received from the
House, as it could and would have done
had not public interests been subordinated
to personal and private interests, confi-
dence, which had begun to revive, would
have continued to do so and business
would have kept on improving. But a
week passed without repeal, then another,
another and another. Gradually it dawned
on the country that there was a faction
in the Senate determined to defy and de-
feat the will of the people. A month passed
and still no repeal. It was a weary wait
of talk, an ocean of words, a senseless
controversy over forms, a stupid wrangle
about obsolete rules. It was everything
for faction and nothing for the people. It
was Nero fiddling while Rome burned.
Now, at last, when nearly two months
have passed without any action by the
Senate, the people have lost faith in the
passage of the repeal bill, and confidence,
which began to revive after the action of
the House, has begun to decline again.
There is a relapse.It is not worth while to discuss the re-
sponsibility for this situation. In fact, the
question does not admit of discussion.
It is too plain for argument. The respon-
sibility is on the Democratic party.

THE LATE LUCY STONE.

Mrs. Lucy Stone-Blackwell, or, as she
preferred to be called, Lucy Stone, was one
of the first of her sex to advocate pub-
licly the equal rights of women in polit-
ical and business life. For nearly fifty
years she devoted her energies to advanc-
ing the interests of women as she under-
stood them. She spoke in their behalf
from the platform whenever opportunity
offered, and, in the earlier years, was
often the recipient of insult and rude
treatment from audiences not educated
even to the point of tolerating much less
accepting, new views on such subjects.
For many years Mrs. Stone has been edi-
tor of the Woman's Journal, the official
organ of the equal suffragists, appearing
only on rare occasions as a speaker, but
she has never ceased to make the promo-
tion of woman's cause her chief aim in
life. Although she never attained the com-
plete fulfillment of her wish to see women
in the full enjoyment of suffrage, she has
seen a great extension of the system and
has herself enjoyed the privilege of vot-
ing for school officers in her own State,
Massachusetts. To her efforts more than
those of any one woman this change of
public sentiment and legal regulations is
due, and her influence is recognized byall the women laboring in the same line
who come after. The suffragists regard
her as one of their patron saints, and had
practically canonized her long before her
death. In industrial and educational lines
even a greater advancement than in the
political field has been made in her time,
and she undoubtedly helped to bring this
about. Personally, she was a woman of
gentle and amiable, as well as of strong,
character, and was much beloved by those
who knew her. Her husband, Dr. Black-
well, a man of ability, was in entire sym-
pathy with her reform ideas and co-oper-
ated with her in every way. She will be
greatly mourned by a wide circle of
friends and admirers.

REMARKS ON A PENSION BILL.

A bill has gone upon the calendar of the
House to give the widow of a well-known
soldier \$100 a month. The Journal does not
oppose the bill, but it is one of those mea-
sures which serve to expose the inconsis-
tency of the most bitter opponents of the
pension system in the North. The applicant
is the widow of a prominent man in public
life who was a great favorite with the men
in Massachusetts who have most loudly de-
nounced the pension act of June, 1890, and
a liberal pension policy generally. If the
petition upon which the bill was presented
could be seen it would doubtless contain the
names of those who are on record against
the present "demoralizing pension system."
It would not be surprising to find the name
of that descendant of two Presidents who,
in a recent article eulogizing President
Cleveland, applied the most insulting epi-
thets to veterans seeking pensions upon that
petition urging that a pension of \$100 a
month be given to the widow of his friend.
The Boston Herald, the Springfield Republi-
can, the Herald, World, Post or Times of
New York, the Philadelphia Record and
like papers which have assailed the pen-
sion roll and the law which pensions vet-
erans unable to earn their bread will not
protest against this goodly pension to en-
able the widow of a well-known man to
live without labor or the fear of poverty.
On the other hand, if the granting of it were
in doubt, some of them would urge it on
the ground of justice and patriotism in the
same column that they applaud the Cleveland
administration for rejecting two-thirds of the
applications for pensions under the act of
June 27, 1890, which the Pension Bureau
has considered, whereas the rejected under the
Harrison administration were about one-
sixth of the whole.The pensions for which the least can be
said are these special ones voted by Con-
gress to the widows of men who have been
out of the service for years, and who are
granted pensions because of the social stand-
ing of the deceased and their widows. If
pensioned upon the rank of their husbands
in the volunteer service they would not re-
ceive more than a third of the amount ac-
corded them by these special acts. Never-
theless, such pensions are urged by the men
and the papers who cry out against granting
a \$12 a month to a broken-down veteran who
served his country for \$13 a month, even
when that pittance will keep him from the
poorhouse. They seem to proceed upon the
assumption that it is the duty of the gov-
ernment to maintain the widows of a few
favored men far above want, while the same
government should permit men who served
it faithfully to hobble or be carried to the
pauper houses by thousands. The govern-
ment for the people in which Abraham Lin-
coln believed, and for which the Republican
party stands, does not believe in such a
theory of pensions.

SITTING MUTE.

In his supplementary argument, on
Wednesday, against the motion to amend
the Journal by making it show the presence
of two Senators who were present on a
roll call but refused to answer when their
names were called, Senator Morgan put a
hypothetical case in which two Senators
should vote aye and one should vote no,
while the rest of the Senators remained in
their seats silent. He asked whether that
bill could be said to have passed the Sen-
ate. He insisted it could not. Those who
had sat by and not voted, he said, might
have meant to say by their silent negative
that they were unwilling to do business
of that sort. "Silent negative" is a new
phrase. The ancient proverb says, "silence
gives consent." We should say that if
eighty Senators sat mute in their seats
when they were called to vote aye or no on
a pending question, then silence should be
construed as an affirmative rather than a
negative vote. At all events, they should
be counted as present and not voting.When a prisoner charged with crime re-
fuses to plead in court he is said to stand
mute, and the court proceeds to try him.
An act of Congress provides that "if any
person, upon his or her arraignment upon
any indictment before any court of the
United States, for any offense, not capital,
shall stand mute, the court shall, notwith-
standing, proceed to the trial of the per-
son so standing mute, as if he or she had
pleaded not guilty; and upon a verdict be-
ing returned by the jury, may proceed to
render judgment accordingly." That is to
say, if a prisoner stands or sits mute the
government counts him, and proceeds to
try him as if he had pleaded. Why should
not United States Senators who sit mute be
counted as present?

A HINT TO THE DECEIVED.

During the past few years a considerable
number of intelligent young men in the
country affected Democracy, or what
amounts to the same thing, mugwump-
ery, upon the assumption that the Republican
party has failed to meet the demands of
the times and that the Democratic party,
when it had received them into its mem-
bership, would be the ideal party.The country now has Democratic control
from top to bottom. The Cleveland admin-
istration has been in power less than eight
months—can any of these excellent young
men who took up with the Democratic
fad one, two or four years ago, say any-
thing which it has done to commend it to
the confidence of the "very best" of the
Nation? If any of them has made such
a discovery will he write the Journal of the
fact and give the specifications for publi-
cation? In the President's appointments
in Indiana can they find any indication that
they were inspired by a higher purposethan that of the Republican President?
The Democratic Congress has been in ses-
sion since the second week in August—what
has it done to show its superiority to Re-
publican Congresses? It was called to re-
peal the Sherman silver law. By the aid
of Republicans the House has passed the
repeal bill. Since that time the House has
repealed the federal election laws, which
the best informed independent must regard
as unwise if it is wise to have fair elections.
For nearly two months the bill repealing
the Sherman act has been before the Sen-
ate. The majority desires, or professes to
desire, to come to a vote upon the bill.
For more than a month the minority has
prevented a vote, not because it has not
had time for debate, but because it pro-
poses to prevent the repeal which the ma-
jority favors. Already the minority boasts
of its powers under the rules to prevent
a vote for weeks and months. Indeed, the
boastful minority has taunted the Demo-
cratic Senate that it has neither the capac-
ity nor the power to bring the Senate to
a vote. Divided in twain on the main
question itself, the Democratic Senate
makes no response to this charge of imbeci-
lity, but day after day meets, wastes
the hours and adjourns, no one of them
so much as suggesting a plan by which
the rule of the minority can be broken.
And this is the new Democracy, of which
we have heard so much. How does it
please the intelligent young men who de-
parted from the political faith of their
fathers to accept the fad of a reformed
Democracy?The placing of subordinate appointments
in the city government on a civil service
basis is not a matter of choice or discre-
tion with the Mayor or his boards. It is
made obligatory by law. The charter,
after providing for monthly meetings of
the heads of departments, says:
Records shall be kept of the meetings
above provided for, and rules and regula-
tions shall be adopted therefor for the ad-
ministration and control of the city de-
partments, not inconsistent with any law
or ordinance, which regulations shall pre-
scribe a civil service and systematic method
of ascertaining the comparative fitness of
applicants for office, position and promo-
tion, and selecting, appointing and promot-
ing those found to be best fitted, except
in the Department of Public Safety,
wherein regard to political opinions or
services.We think it unfortunate that this pro-
vision excepts from its operation employees
under the Department of Public Safety,
which includes the fire and police depart-
ments. But if the letter of the law does
not include these departments, its spirit
should more or less be applied to them.
Outside of the fire and police forces every
subordinate appointment in the city gov-
ernment is required to be made according
to civil service rules and "without regard
to political opinions or services." This be-
ing the case, the appointments of deputy
controller and deputy clerk, already made,
were in violation of law.The managers of the world's fair have
gone to the very extreme verge of propriety,
if they have not overstepped it, in fixing a
"confederate day," on which those who
regret that the rebellion against the gov-
ernment did not succeed will be given every
opportunity to exploit their feelings. We
are aware that the managers are working
very hard in these last days of the fair
to bring the receipts up to the highest pos-
sible figure and are pulling every available
string for that purpose, but they should
not overstep the line of loyalty and de-
cency. They might have found some other
way of attracting Southern people besides
appointing a "confederate day."Not only will the members of the Grand
Army of the Republic be pleased to learn
that Commander in Chief Adams is out of
danger, but all those who ever met him.
This is the third or fourth time he has
been prostrated by trouble from an old
wound.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"Sell you this gray-mixed hair-cloth par-
lor set mighty cheap," said the dealer in
second-hand furniture.
"Darned if you do," answered Mr. Hayes
to seed. "When a set of furniture is so
old that it has turned gray, I'll be dog-
goned if I want it."

Different Risks.

"What's the price of an accident ticket?"
asked the traveler.
"Well," replied the agent thoughtfully,
"if you take the last section of the train
we can make you out one for a quarter.
If you propose to ride in the last car of
the first section we don't want you at all."

Horribly Out of Tune.

Mr. Figg—Say; I want you to come
around and tune up the piano at my house,
and I want it done pretty sudden.
Tuner—Is it so badly out of gear?
Mr. Figg—Badly out of gear? It's so
much out of whack that when you play
it plays "After the Ball" you would
think you were listening to something
classical.

It Failed.

"Stranger," said the young man with the
white hair and the dyed mustache to the
photographer, "I am here to get my pic-
ture taken, and I'll tell you how it is. I've
just popped the question to a wider down
our way, with forty acres of as good
ground as ever a hog stuck his nose into,
and I am now going to read her answer.
When you see the pleasant smile steal
over my face, I want you to fire off your
"All right."The young man took his position, but he
didn't get the photograph taken. Instead,
he rose to go without a word.
"What's the matter?" asked the photo-
grapher.
"There ain't nothin' the matter, 'ceptin'
that she says she's stuck on a preacher,
and that I ain't got the sense I was born
with, that's all."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"As You Like It" will be played at Pal-
mer's Theater, New York, soon, entirely by
women. The performance is projected by
the Professional Women's League.Lady Tennyson has always been a notable
housekeeper. Early in her married life she
late poet laureate said, jestingly, that should
literature fail his wife could keep the family
from poverty by her culinary skill.Queen Victoria insists on her small grand-
sons wearing highland dress when they are
with her. Even the little girls of the Duke
of Connaught wear plaid kilts, Scotch caps
and short jackets when they are under the
eye of the royal grandmother.Henri Rochefort, though a resident of
London and intent upon living there, does
not extend his knowledge of English, nor
does he want to, as he is afraid he would
then think in English. As it is, he is
subject to the danger of now and then
dreaming in English.J. W. Stoughton, of Grand Rapids, Mich.,
went to the Chicago fair a week ago and
chanced to meet a lady whom he knew in
his youth. A few days later he sent a tel-egram to the School Board of Trinidad, Col.,
which read: "Hire another teacher. Miss
Cooley was married to me to-day."This is the way the Scotsman character-
izes Prof. Henry Drummond: Professor
Drummond is the chartered libertine of
speculative theological science; he may
knock a creed into a cocked hat, while
others, less exalted, are excommunicated
with bell, book and candle for daring to
hint that Moses did not record his own
deeds.Archibishop Redwood, of New Zealand,
who preached in Baltimore last Sunday, is
an accomplished and enthusiastic violinist.
He carries with him on his travels an old
violin of celebrated make, and last Satur-
day evening he took this highly prized in-
strument from its case to entertain Carlin-
ton Gibbons with "Home, Sweet Home,"
and other melodies.In a pathetic letter to a friend in Hun-
gary Kossuth writes: "I am weighed down
by the burden of years and my eyesight
grows dim. I now see only outlines and not
details. I cannot read, and when writing
only guess at the characters which I trace.
Nevertheless, impelled by a sense of duty,
I completed the third volume of my mem-
oirs a few days ago."Mme. Juliette Adam, whose organ La
Nouvelle Revue has for many years been
advocating and trying to bring about a
Russo-Franco alliance, has started a mon-
ster subscription for the purpose of giving
such of the Russian sailors—as the occasion
of the visit of the Russian fleet in
French waters—a tiny brooch as a souvenir
of their sweethearts or wives.Madame Carnot, the fascinating and popu-
lar wife of the President of the French
republic, seems to have discovered the se-
cret of perennial youth. Although she is
already a grandmother, there are times
when she looks a girl of twenty. Her face
has not a single wrinkle—nor could one
gray hair be found among her raven tresses.
She is, perhaps, the best dressed woman in
France.The description of Zola's personal ap-
pearance given by G. A. Sala is interest-
ing. According to that keen and unpreju-
diced observer the French novelist is a
"noticeable little man, with a high fore-
head, rather a Thackerayan nose, abundant
black hair, black mustache just trimmed
with silver. He is a marvelous conversa-
tionalist, bright alert, often eloquent, al-
ways fascinating, occasionally paradoxical,
and not only Mr. Sala, but Mr. Chénier,
as well, appears to have been favorably im-
pressed by the famous Frenchman."Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes paid a pleas-
ant visit to the new courthouse in Boston
last Tuesday. To his son, Judge Holmes,
of the Supreme Court, who met him at the
entrance to escort him, he said with an
obsequious, "How do you do, Mr. Justice
Holmes?" After seeing the Supreme Court
building and looking into the "conference
room," with which they are connected, Dr.
Holmes visited the new law library and
then, at the invitation of the Hon. Chief Jus-
tice, he inspected the separate prisons for men
and women.

SHIRDS AND PATCHES.

When a man talks into a telephone what
he says goes.—Buffalo Courier.The Lord Mayor of Dublin seems to have
made a most worrisome ass of himself out
at Chicago.—Boston Herald.The less said about the Wanamaker case
the better it will be for the Democrats.
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).A gentleman is a man who will not light
his cigar, after the theater is over, until
he is out in the open air.—Milwaukee Sen-
tinel.The ages of United States Senators aver-
age fifty-five years. There is no fool like
an old fool.—New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser.We violate no confidence when we state
that the persons who advocated the extra
session are somewhat disappointed.—Wash-
ington Post.After a woman has been sick two days
her husband stops worrying about her
and begins to be troubled about the doctor
bill.—Athens Globe.When Cleveland loses moral prestige in
the estimation of Harper's Weekly how
must he be regarded by honest men of un-
impaired vision.—Troy Times.Somehow or other the report that there
are count felt fifty-dollar bills in circula-
tion is not exciting the widespread interest
that it ought.—Chicago Mail.Talk about ingratitude! Nearly every
Populist-Democrat-Fusion member of Con-
gress is fighting the Democrats who helped
them to power.—Philadelphia Press.An Anarchist Most's wife has been
taken down with smallpox in New York
city. They have got Johann in quarantine. This
is confining two scourges with one rope.
—Boston Herald.

THE SENATE RULES.

A Change Would Be Followed by
Ruinous Partisan Legislation.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

In the midst of this deplorable muddle the
demand is renewed that the rules of the
Senate shall undergo radical and success-
ful change, yet those most urgent in
making this suggestion are utterly unable
to show how their ideas can be successfully
carried out. The proposition, for instance,
that the Vice President shall assume arbi-
trary powers over the Senate, and for ob-
vious reasons. If such a precedent should
be established the rule made by the
Senate to abuse at any time for partisan,
personal or other purposes. The Vice Presi-
dent can exercise such powers. He cannot
make its rules and must be governed by
those formulated and recognized by the
body over which he presides. The Presi-
dent pro tem, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee,
is in full sympathy with the senatorial
body in the chair he would never turn his
back upon them.There has been no such thing as "the
previous question" in the Senate for very
many years, and the chances are not one in
a hundred for the re-establishment of this
ancient rule therein at this time. Im-
mense interests are at stake, political,
commercial, financial, etc. If the Senate
should adopt the House rules, the Republi-
can party would be utterly helpless.
There would be such a sweep of partisan
legislation as was not seen since the Re-
publican party was in power. The Republi-
can party would be utterly helpless. The
dominant element in the party in power at this time, as represented
by the House, is bitterly hostile to the
continuance of certain legislation, the re-
peal of which would certainly be attended
by the most lamentable consequences. There
is every reason to believe that the
executive is in full sympathy with the
Senate in the repeal of the tariff reform
legislation. The great industrial interest
of the country, looking with fear and trem-
bling on the prospect of ruinous tariff legis-
lation, would rise in universal protest
against being placed at the mercy of the
legislative makers of the Chicago plat-
form. It is folly to expect the Senate to
make drastic rules to cut off debate and
force a vote on a single measure. Further,
there is not a Senator on the Democratic
side who will not, for purely personal rea-
sons, object to having himself bound and
foot by the adoption of parliamentary
regulations such as are proposed.The Senate is not declaring that
minority rule is revolutionary, sub-
versive of republican government, destruc-
tive of the Constitution, and all sorts of
things. But neither Judge Cooley nor any
other man has yet shown that this battle
in the Senate is anything of the kind. The
number of speeches on each side have been
balanced each other, and a number of
those whose names have been used in re-
futation of the House rule have been in
futile summaries of votes, as they would
be cast, have never given any authoriza-
tion to the House rule. The House rule is
a multiplicity of conflicting interests, and
the only thing clear is that the country is now
running some of the fruits of its mis-
take when it gave a commission of
national power to a political organization
utterly unable to rule wisely and much
less rule the Nation. Until the Demo-
cratic party makes up its own mind as to what
it does to do, nothing appears to be
done. It is a most costly lesson, one
that will not be forgotten for a long time
to come.

Senator Hill's One Good Trait.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Senator Hill, of New York, deserves all
condemnation that can be visited upon
him for his political offenses; but he pos-
sesses the faculty of not overlying the
fact of his political wrongs with a
times uses this faculty to good purpose.
That he did when he enunciated in the Sen-
ate yesterday the clearly-put proposition
that "the question of debate is within the
discretion of a majority of the Senate."
That is the whole matter in a nutshell.

RILEY'S LATEST BOOK.

"The Poems Here at Home—Who'll write
'em down?"Jes' as they air—in country add in Town?—
Sowed thick as cloids is 'cross the fields and
lanes.Er these here little hog toads when it rains!—
Who'll 'voice 'em? as I heard a feller say
"At specified on Freedom's to-day, day,
And soared the eagle tel, it peered to me,
She wasn't bigger 'n a bumble bee!"James Whitcomb Riley has written them
down, these "Poems Here at Home,"
and has given his new volume that title.
The book is issued by the Century Com-
pany and contains about sixty poems,<